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CITY ITEMS.

Just the Weather for Young Ducks. But very bad for consumptives and people predisposed to pulmonary weaknesses. To all such the spring season is very trying, and great care should be taken to keep the body dry and warm, and all irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes allayed at once. The soothing properties of Coe's Cough Balsam render it the consumptive's best friend, while all recent cases yield readily yield to its curative power. It is pleasant, safe, sure and cheap. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street.

New Arrival

Of canned Fruits and Vegetables, and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in either city. Call and examine and judge for yourselves, at No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEORGE BEAVER.

Also, Agent for the well-known house of Stephen F. Whitman's celebrated Philadelphia extra fine Cream "Bon Bons," "Chocolates," Almonds, Walnut Candy, Prague Drops, &c., &c.

Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon.

The best place in the city to get the worth of your money in good dining. All the choice delicacies as well as the substantials of life, served up at most reasonable prices. His elegantly fitted up saloon is next door to the Postoffice, on Fifth street.

Bankers and Merchants

Served with tip-top meals at their places of business, by Holtzheimer, proprietor of the the popular Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Call in and try his oysters, which are the very best to be found in the city.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1867.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Quay, the orders were suspended and the Connellsville Railroad bill was made the special order for Wednesday at 10½ o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

An act regulating Associate Judges of Common Pleas Courts of Pennsylvania.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Chadwick, an act to improve the Coal Hill road in Collins township. To allow the Borough of Sharpsburg to borrow money. Act relating to Notary Public fees in Allegheny county.

To allow the Youghiogheny Shaft Company to increase its capital stock.

To allow the Supervisors of Collins township to levy a tax to make additional sidewalks in said township

By Mr. Colville; Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of South Pittsburgh;

Also, relative to the State road in Allegheny and Butler counties.

By Mr. Mechling: To incorporate the macadamized road in Armstrong county.

To repeal the second section of the act in relation to Railroad Law in the borough of Kittanning.

Mr. Quay: To incorporate the Brady Coal and Oil Company.

Mr. Linton: To extend the law licensing billiard rooms to Loretta Springs.

Mr. Waddle: An act relative to the taxation of lands which neglect to bring a tax at the annual assessment.

Mr. Chase: Relative to fees of the Sheriff of Crawford county for keeping prisoners; also, relative to trespass on school premises; also, relative to the advertising laws of the commonwealth.

Mr. McCreary: To prevent discrimination in the transportation of freight against citizens of Pennsylvania by any railroad in the commonwealth.

Mr. Boyle: To incorporate Ferry Bridge Company.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Early Sunday morning two ruffians, named William Stripp and William Cunningham, broke into a cosyshop by a lady in the Branch Toilne Hotel, corner of Courtland and West streets, New York, knocked her down, and kicked her in a most shocking manner. Stripp was arrested, but Cunningham escaped. No cause is assigned for the outrage.

The sale of the St. Johns Park, New York to the Hudson River Railroad Company for one million dollars has been completed. Four hundred thousand of the amount goes to Trinity Church, and the remainder to the owners of the property fronting the Park.

Several young men were arrested in New York on Sunday for robbing the store of Hennequin & Co., Broadway.

The Excise law was thoroughly observed in New York on Sun iay. No arrests were made.

European steamers go out crowded, the reports that the Paris Exposition will prove a failure having no effect upon the temporary emigration.

The New York Press Club has proved a failure. Bennett, jr., and jealousy killed it.

Robberies have been quite frequent in New York for a long time and it is estimated that $10,000 worth of dry goods have been taken in all.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has sent instructions to Collector Shook, of New York, to seize all distilled spirits collected in New York at rates less than Government.

The correspondence has been published relative to the case of Michael O'Brien, an American citizen. He was arrested in Liverpool on suspicion of being a Fenian and brutally treated at his trial. He was acquitted and the case laid before the American Consul at Liverpool, claiming compensation for false imprisonment. The case was referred to Minister Adams, who returned the papers with the intimatiou that that the Home Government had better be consulted.

A State Convention of Fenians will be held at Chicago to-day, and a large attendance is expected. Seventy-five circles will be represented.

On Wednesday, by order of the Town Council, of Clifton, C. W., the sole remaining portion of Table Rock will be blown from its present position.

The Ottowa (Canada) *Times* says Dr. Dacht, Canadian Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, on being shown the photograph of Head Centre Stephens, in the office of British Consul at Paris, recognized it as a likeness of one of his fellow passengers in the steamer crossing the Irish channel.

River Telegrams.

[*By Merchants National Telegraph Company.*]

OIL CITY, March 11th.—Weather cloudy and cool. River 28 inches and rising slowly. Oil market dull and declining; quoted here at $4.85@4.90.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—River rising half an inch per hour; is within four feet ten and a half inches of the rise of 1847. A rise of fifteen feet is reported above to come down yet. Arrived—Savannah, Cincinnati; Tyrone.

CAIRO, March 11.—Arrivals—Luminary, from New Orleans for St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Alcona, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, 11 P. M.; John Kilgour, from St. Louis for New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Pauline Carrol, from New Orleans for St. Louis, 11, A. M.; Edward Walsh, from New Orleans, 11 A. M.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—The weather is cloudy. The river is rising slowly; it is one inch higher than the high water mark in 1862. The whole lower country is overflowed. Cattle hogs and mules are drowning and perishing, fences are swept away, and plantations destroyed above here. The inhabitants say the river is higher than it was ever known before.

The Liberty No. 2, sunk in Bateman's Bend, is breaking down fore and aft. The wrecking boat Saloon is working at her.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 59. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Will of Charles F. Browne.

ALL QUIET IN IRELAND.

The English Reform Measure.

INCREASED AGITATION OF THE LEAGUE.

Concessions to Catholics and Jews.

LONDON, March 11.—Artemus Ward has directed in his will that his property, after the death of his mother, shall go towards the erection of an asylum for printers.

A subsidy to the Canadian railroad is to be proposed in Parliament this week.

All the accounts from the scene of the disturbances in Ireland represent that matters have become quiet, and that order reigns once more. There have been no fresh conflicts between the armed police and Fenian bands, who are fleeting to the mountains and hiding from pursuit.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 11.—*Noon*—Consols, 91; Five-twenties, 84¾; Illinois Central, 83¾; Erie, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—*Noon*.—Cotton opened quiet, at 12¾ for middlings, uphand and Orleans. Breadstuffs—Provisions quiet. Lard, 59s 6d.

[By Steamer.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived here today.

PORTLAND, March 11.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 28th, and Londonderry on the 1st, arrived safe this afternoon.

The reform prospects continued the leading theme of the press. The Government's Wilhelmsruh, of the 9th, says that the promised introduction of the bill, next all that was demanded by the Liberals, and details are not known with much interest.

The reform league show signs of increased agitation. They adopted resolutions for a mass meeting in Trafalgar square, on the evening of Sunday last, and district meetings in the interval, and also one inviting the people of London to assemble in Hyde Park, for the purpose of action, on good Friday.

In the House of Commons a bill, having for its objects to do away with the open offices of the Lord chancellor of England and Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Roman Catholics and Jews, by amending the oath prescribed by law, passed to a second reading by 92 majority, as was also another bill opening the Professorship in Dublin University to Roman Catholics.

An arrangement has been effected between the Prussian government and the Duke of Nassau, and it was reported that understanding was almost concluded between the Prussians and the ex-king of Hanover.

The Emperor of Austria, in an Imperial patent dated 26th February, dissolves the Bohemian Diet, and orders writs from it to issue immediately. The reasons assigned in the patent for the dissolution are that the resolutions adopted by the majority of the Diet, especially if they received imperial sanction, would prostrate the successful settlement of the constitutional relations of monarchy. The Corrital of Agram has resolved to send a protest to the Emperor against the scheme of national reconciliation, and insisting on the integrity of Croatia.

A telegram says that Raslem Bay, who has been appointed Turkish Minister to America, remains at Florence as Ambassador of the Porte.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

SENATE.

VARIETY OF BILLS REFERRED.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to grant lands for the construction of a Railroad from St. Paul to the Missouri River. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill for the distribution of awards for the capture of Jeff. Davis. Referred.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of eight hundred and thirty-seven citizens of Alexandria for the re-annexation of that city to the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a bill to provide for the registration of voters in Territories, which was referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by the French prior to July, 1809, being the bill of last session. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to provide for the defence of the Northeastern frontier. Also, a bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen and North American Railroad. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the bill of last session relative to the remittance of lands sold for taxes, &c. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill authorizing the settlement of the claims for the disbursement of the extra pay granted to the officers, seamen and marines of the navy who served on the Pacific coast by the naval appropriation bill of August, 1852, and March, 1853. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill amendatory of the act defining the number and regulating the pay and rank of officers of the navy, which provides that the President shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, promote such officers of the navy, not exceeding five in number, thirty numbers in the rank, who have distinguished themselves in the line and have not already been promoted for such service. Referred.

SALE OF VESSELS TO BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether the sale of unarmed and unmanned vessels to belligerent powers, by American citizens, is now lawful and whether the right to do so can be secured by legislation, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

FURTHER GUARANTEES FROM LATE REBELS

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution introduced by him on Thursday last, declaring certain further guarantees required in the reconstruction of the rebel States.

After considerable debate, Mr. FESSENDEN said three of the points in these resolutions were contained in the supplementary bill of Mr. Wilson, which was now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He moved to lay them on the table. Carried—yeas, 26; nays, 19.

ARMS FOR TENNESSEE.

Mr. FOWLER introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to the Governor of the State of Tennessee, to replace those lost and unaccounted for of the militia, taken by the rebels. Referred.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PERHAM: Extending provisions of the Bounty law to widows and children of soldiers enlisted for nine months and killed in battle.

By Mr. VAN HORN: To provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Referred to a Select Committee of five.

By Mr. WARD: To guarantee to certain States that have been in rebellion a republican form of government.

By Mr. MOORHEAD: To provide for increased revenue.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana: To equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the late war for the Union.

By Mr. JULIAN: Amendatory of the homestead act for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, also, amendatory of the pre-emption laws; also, to extend the provisions of an act of August, 1852, granting the right of way to railroads and plank roads over public lands.

By Mr. WASHBURNE: Granting pensions from date of discharge.

By Mr. JUDD: To clothe a portion of the soldiers of the Republic now suffering from injuries received. Referred to a Select Committee of three.

By Mr. COOK: Directing the coin claimed by certain banks in Richmond, Va., now deposited in the treasury, for safe keeping, to be paid out of the treasury with the right to prosecute their claims thereto in the Court of Claims.

By Mr. BROOMALL, (Illinois): Declaratory of the law as to amending the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MCCLURG: Placing certain Missouri troops on an equal footing with other volunteers as to bounty; also, to amend the act to divide Missouri into two Judicial districts.

By Mr. PAINE: A memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Sugar Valley Railroad, from Freeport, Illinois, to Madison, Wisconsin.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin: To divide the State of Wisconsin into two Judicial districts.

By Mr. DONNELLY: To protect the right of actual settlers on public lands, by limiting the amount of land that can be entered in any township with agricultural college scrip to three sections.

By Mr. CLARK (Kansas)—To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lawrence to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in the direction of Guaymas, California; also, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; also, to provide for giving the right of preemption to settle on Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

By Mr. PILE—To establish an office for the assay of gold and silver at St. Louis.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MORRILL: Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to give the United States jurisdiction over offences committed on other waters than the high seas.

Adopted.

THE WAR DEBT PROPOSITION.

By Mr. KELLEY: Declaring that the proposition that the war debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation which contracted it, is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy, and does not meet the approval of this House.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 36 to 63, and the resolution was then, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, when appointed.

CONCERNING THE SUPREME COURT.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania: To regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United.

REIMBURSING LOYAL MEN.

By Mr. STEVENS: Relative to the damage done to loyal men.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

By Mr. SPALDING: A concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of two Senators and three Representatives, to examine the accounts for repairs and furniture of the Executive mansion, as provided for in the deficiency bill. Adopted.

TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES.

By Mr. SCHENCK: A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, being a bill in the exact terms as one and the House on the 16th of February last, giving bounties at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month for actual service, deducting local bounties and they repeal their money.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Hillyer's daving articles was rejected, and Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay that motion on the table. Negatived—yeas 61, nays 86.

The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered; yeas 77, nays 69.

Mr. BOUTWELL demanded the closing to debate, the bill went over under the rule.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Severs, Banks, Orth, Colfax, Washburne, of Wisconsin, McCarthy, Blair, Myers, Robinson and Morgan.

Joint Committee on Library—Messrs. Hayes, Blaine and Kelley.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Wilson, Hopkins and Holman.

To fill vacancies—10.

Joint Committee on Reconstruction—Messrs. Welker and Harding.

Special—Messrs. Pomeroy, Kansas Ship Canal —Messrs. Van Horn, (N. Y.), Cook, Stevens, Washburne, (Mass.), and Marvin.

Select—Commerce of Disabled Soldiers—Messrs. Judd, Pile, and Cobb.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill appropriating for the Department of Education $50,000. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, when appointed.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. KERR asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to report a bill to be paid the expenditures of the Contingent fund and other funds of the House.

Mr. CULLOM objected.

THE MILEAGE QUESTION.

The SPEAKER stated there was a certain doubt as to the payment of mileage to members at the present session. The law provides that it be paid at the commencement of each regular session, and this was not a regular session, while the act of last session directs that mileage be paid to the same to those members of the present Congress who were members of the last Congress. He declined, therefore, to submit the question to the Judiciary Committee, as he had to give certificates of mileage.

CONVENTION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill calling a State Convention of the organized State Governments in rebel States. It is the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON (Iowa) on the 5th of the session of last Thursday. The bill give rise to considerable discussion, and finally passed by a vote of 117 to 29.

SURVEYS FOR THE PENIANS.

Mr. DONNELLY offered a preamble and resolution giving encouragement and sympathy to the Irish revolutionists, but Mr. Stevens objected, and Mr. Ashley a motion to suspend rules the House adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Sheridan Orders the Election Not to Be Held—Indications and Preparations to Avoid Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Times'* Washington special thus states the situation in New Orleans prior to General Sheridan's order prohibiting the election. In consultation of a riot, Gen. Sheridan made all necessary preparations to meet and suppress any disturbance. He has four companies of regular artillery and a battalion of cavalry, together with General Mower, Kautz and Baby Smith in the city, ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The trouble originated in the fact that Governor Wells recognized the Reconstruction bill, considered it unconstitutional, and issued a Provisional Governorship, and himself to be Military Governor only. The municipal authorities, however, did not recognize this change, inasmuch as the Reconstruction bill had not yet been read in official form, and Mayor Monroe and officers of Police Adams ordered the police to obey no orders not issued by them.

Private information received at Washington from New Orleans says that Mayor Monroe ordered the police not to obey orders except from him. Governor Wells and the recorders, or police justices, ordered the police not to obey orders except from them. Governor Wells, in view of the disqualifications of the reconstruction act, will be enforced, and freedmen shall be allowed to vote. Mayor Monroe claims that the bill is not yet in force. A later dispatch says that the election is proceeding quietly to-day, but the negroes are not voting with the white men. A riot is expected by the worst of this trouble.

An election for City Councilmen was to take place on Monday, and Gov. Wells, in his proclamation, ordered that the freedmen enfranchised under the reconstruction bill should vote, and the class disfranchised should not vote. Here was an opportunity for a re-enact ment of the former riots, but Sheridan's order postponing the election until the 24th inst., and appointing new officers under the reconstruction bill or special instructions concerning the case are received, has rest ored o der.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mexican Advices—Mining Company Dividends—Shock of an Earthquake —Commercial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Mazatlan, February 28th, with $175,000 in treasure, arrived today.

The report is current at Mazatlan that Juarez had proclaimed a general amnesty to all political offences of a prior date.

The defeat of Tepic in two engagements by Escobedo, near Zacatecas, is confirmed. There is no news regarding the movements of the Liberal armies in the valley of Mexico.

The Trustees of the Crown Point Mining Company have subscribed seventy-five thousand dollars to the Sutro Tunnel Company, subject to the ratification of the Stockholders. The Stockholders have declared a dividend of eight dollars, payable on the 15th inst. The Hale Norcross Company declared a dividend of one hundred and twenty-five dollars payable on the same day.

Arrived—The Ship Chieftain, from Valparaiso; Horatio Sprague, Boston; British Consul, Liverpool; Mailabar, Bordeaux; Polymnie, Marseilles.

Flour unchanged. Wheat advanced 5c; mixed Mediterranean, 1.74@.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Sneelings, Mariposa county, March 7th. The oscillations northwest and southeast lasted fifteen seconds.

The ship Rosewell Sprague, with a full cargo of wheat for Liverpool, sailed.

The bark Catharine takes 5,650 barrels of flour for Rio De Janeiro.

National Bank Resumption—A Brutal Murder.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 11.—The First National Bank will resume business to-morrow morning. Robert B. Shepard, Esq., was appointed cashier. The losses by the defaulting cashier Hartbouck, were not so serious as to impair operations.

A brutal murder was committed at Germantown; on Saturday morning; the victim was the wife of John Welch, an Irish Laborer. Welch was arrested as the murderer.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Reconstruction Commandants.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS AND VIRGINIA.

Difficulty Between General Grant and the President.

THE QUESTION OF RECESS.

Caucus of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

ELIGIBILITY OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Under a more careful reading of the Reconstruction Bill, it is not required that the Commandants shall be Generals of the Regular army, therefore General Sickles is eligible. There is reason to believe Generals Sherman, Meade, Hancock, Schofield and Sickles will be selected. This does not affect Generals Thomas and Sheridan in their Department commands.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

John Minor Botts has written a letter, under date of March 7th, to a prominent Congressman, in which he states that the rebel Legislature of Virginia will not be called Together on May for a Convention, and that the rebel forces are thoroughly organized, and will certainly control the Convention, unless a registry law and provisions for voting by ballot are provided at the present session of Congress. He says not one-fifth of the colored people are aware of their right to vote at the ensuing election, and the Union people implore Congress not to adjourn before providing the legislation suggested.

SUPREME COURT DISTRICT MARSHALSHIP.

One of the provisions of an act passed during the last hours of the Thirty-Ninth Congress provides for the appointment of a United States Marshal for the District of Columbia by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court instead of by the President as at present.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

An *Evening Chronicle* special says: The difficulty between the President and Gen. Grant relative to the appointment of the Southern commanders continues. The General maintains the ex ecuted at once, but the President is waiting for something to turn up apparently. As the matter now stands, the officers for command of districts will be Generals Sherman, Meade, Hancock Schofield and Sickles. The arrangement will not effect General Thomas in the command of his department, nor probably Gen. Sheridan, both of whom have departments under their control.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning and agreed not to fix a time for adjournment or recess until Congress shall have passed the proposed bill supplementary to the Reconstruction act, and until time is given for the President to act upon such measure, as the Constitution allows ten days for Executive consideration, and as the bill is not yet passed, it would seem that Congress does not contemplate taking recess or adjourning sine die with regard to the time to which recess will extend, the caucus took no definite action, but the opinion seems to prevail among the Senators that it will be until October.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

The President has appointed Dr. Barnard, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Education.

Indians Legislature Adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—The Indiana Legislature adjourned sine die to-day, after a session of sixty days. A large number of important laws passed during the session, among which a registry law for the protection of the ballot box, a new congressional apportionment, revenue measures, bills, law to punish bolting in the Legislature, and a law for the establishment of a house of refuge for juvenile offenders. Also, a bill appropriating an agricultural college, and disposing of congressional land grants for that purpose, failed. The amount for money appropriated in general and specific appropriation bills amounts to $1,259,000.

THE BUTLER COUNTY HOMICIDE.

Trial of J. B. Adlington for the Murder of Sydney B. Cunningham and James H. Teeples.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 9th, 1867.

John B. Adlington, the prisoner, was brought into Court by the Sheriff.

The clerk called over the panel of jurors, when all but four answered to their names. Proclamation was then made that jurors would be impanelledto try John B. Adlington. The following are the names of the jurors impanelled:

THE JURY.

1 John S. Douthett, of Adams township.
2 Thomas G. Craig, Borough of Millerstown.
3 Philip Burtner, Borough of Saxonburgh.
4 John H. Carlstley, Slippery rock township.
5 Thomas Vandyke, Marion township.
6 Peter Fennell, Jr., Clearfield township.
7 Robert Trimble, Middlesex township.
8 John Hetzelgeger, Winfield township.
9 William McElvaine, Penn township.
10 Henry H. Beer, Jefferson township.
11 Jacob Croup, Butler township.
12 John Q. A. Kennedy, Penn township.

The whole time of the Court, up to 12 o'clock P. M., was occupied in impanelling nine jurors, when the Clerk announced the panel exhausted, and the Court said they would issue a precept for calling talesmen to fill up the jury in the afternoon, and the Court adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Court met pursuant to adjournment, John B. Adlington, the prisoner, was brought into court by the Sheriff. He is usually attended in court, by his wife, child and a lady friend.

The jury—the nine selected—were brought into court by the constables, and after being seated in the box, called over their names, when all were found to be present. The Court then issued a precept to the Clerk for talesmen, and in a few minutes the Court room were closed and guarded. The Sheriff commenced His selections, and it was ten minutes to five o'clock, p. m., before the jury was complete and sworn.

The clerk of the Court then read the indictment.

It charges the prisoner, John B. Adlington, in the usual legal verbiage, with the murder of Sydney B. Cunningham, at the borough of Perrysville, in the county of Butler, on the 24th of December, 1866, by stabbing him in the left side, the knife penetrating upwards between the lower ribs into the chest, inflicting a mortal wound of the breadth one and a quarter inch and of the depth of four and a half inches, causing instant death. The indictment avers that the accused held the knife in his *right hand*.

After reading the indictment, the Clerk said—Upon this indictment John B. Adlington has been arraigned, and thereupon hath pleaded not guilty; and for his trial hath put himself upon God and his country. Which country you are. So that your charge is to inquire whether he be guilty in manner and form as he stands charged.

Under the direction of the suggestion of members of the bar, remarked that it was now near dark; the room had been crowded all week; the atmosphere was stifling and unwholesome; the Court, bar, jury, witnesses —everybody was weary with the week's fatigue. He would, therefore, say a few words of caution to the jury, and adjourn till 9 A. M. of Monday.

The jury was cautioned against conversing with any one on this subject; or of reading newspaper comments. They would be kept together in a room; but should be provided with every comfort. They might read books or write to their friends on business. They could read any papers which contained nothing relating to this trial. They could not go to church. The Constables were strictly charged to see that they had everything to render them comfortable, at the county's expense; but to keep them aloof from contact with the public.

Court adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Also, the Court Reports.

Daring Burglary in Mount Washington Borough.

There seems to be no end to the burglaries committed in this city and vicinity, and no limit to the range which the operators give their enterprise. Now we are startled by the report of their nefarious work in the heart of the city; the next day comes an equally startling report from Allegheny; now the perpetrators leave their traces in one borough and again in another. A few days since three burglaries were reported in East Liberty; and so it goes with scarcely an intermission. So rapid and alert are the scoundrels, that the officers have scarcely commenced looking for them at the scene of their newest exploit, before they turn up at the opposite extreme of the neighborhood.

On Sunday night the quiet and seldom heard of borough of Mount Washington was made the theatre of a burglarious performance. Some time during the night stated—the hour cannot be fixed with any accuracy, so startled and excited was the only person who had the opportunity of judging—the house of John Cregan, Esq., Tax Collector in the borough of Mount Washington, was entered by two men, who gained entrance through the back door of the building. They ransacked the lower part of the house, but did little harm there, beyond "tearing up" the arrangements of the household. They then went up stairs into the sleeping room of John Cregan, Jr. Mr. Cregan is a discharged soldier, and is at present in the employ of the Adams Express company. He has recently received one hundred dollars of his bounty, and the robbers seem to have been aware of this fact, and to gain possession of this check was apparently the object of their visit. At all events they got it.

Mrs. Hillyer, a lady of this city, was sleeping in the house, in a room not far removed from that of Mr. Cregan, and heard a noise which led her to believe that all was not right. She made a movement to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when, hearing the stir, immediately entered her room. Finding her awake and disposed to make a disturbance, they threatened her with instant death unless she remained perfectly quiet, and to give greater force to their threats, one of them drew a knife and held it over her head out her throat if she moved or cried out. The fellows then ransacked her room, but they took nothing. On hearing the noise made by the robbers, and should raise any alarm. They seem to have left the house immediately after this, and no trace or clue to the perpetrators of the deed is probably the reason of their suspending their depredations without waiting to explore further. A gold watch, and articles of importance, save the check mentioned. Mrs. H. alarmed the household soon after the burglars had left her room, but the villains had made good their escape. They were strangers to Mrs. H., and no clue to their identity remains. We most earnestly hope that the rascals may be captured.

A Criminal Wife—A Pending Divorce.

The details of another case of domestic infelicity peculiarly aggravated in its character, and involving several parties well known to our citizens, have recently come to our knowledge. It is a fresh development of a phase of the "social evil" which is becoming frightfully prominent in these days, and which calls for some healthy and energetic measures of reform, if there be any measures of reform which are capable of reaching it. The crime of domestic incontinence, which has grown from an exceptional to an almost general crime, occasions, if possible, a still more prominent feature in the case now before the public, than the wide spread vice of licentiousness which has always cursed all great cities.

The case of Mrs. Kirk vs. Kirk, probably soon be made public through the Courts. Meanwhile, withholding for the present the names of the parties, we give a brief and brief statement of the facts: The leading partner in a well-known firm in this city is a man of beautiful and accomplished female in the society. Her husband's position and her own attractions made her a favorite in fashionable circles, and she hitherto mingled freely therein. She made the acquaintance of several fast young men of the "upper circles," and some time ago, it is said, became regardless of her own womanly character and her husband's honor, and became criminally intimate with some of these acquaintances. Such criminal kindness, it seems, was not grateful to one or two, but to quite a large number, and one of the latter, finding that he would set Dame Gossip's tongue wa ging for a week. The lady's husband at length learned his dishonor by proofs too strong to be gainsaid. He decided on a legal separation as the only remedy left to him, and immediately set about instituting the necessary steps to obtain a divorce. The wife, as we are informed, does not deny her guilt, and will not resist the divorce; but she insists that it shall be obtained quietly with as little publicity as possible. The husband, on the other hand, demands that his wife's whole conduct of crime be laid before the public in the Court proceedings, and even that she shall make a confession, *a la* Mrs. Sickles, to be published in the Court. He moreover is determined that all the partners in her guilt shall be made to suffer with the wife. If she refuses to comply with these demands, and so the matter rests at present.

The unhappy couple have been separated at present, and their children have been sent away to a boarding school in preparation for the impending results. We shall probably have legislative appointments to fill, and a law for the establishment of a house of refuge for juvenile offenders. Also, a bill appropriating an agricultural college, and disposing of congressional land grants for that purpose, failed. The amount for money appropriated in general and specific appropriation bills amounts to $1,259,000.

Bold Burglary in Allegheny—Stolen Goods Recovered.

The residence of Mrs. Hill, on River Avenue, below Anderson street, Allegheny, was burglariously entered by thieves on Sunday evening last. They obtained ingress to the house by placing a tub beneath a back window, and standing upon it, were enabled to hoist and climb through it into the back parlor. They leisurely proceeded to gather up such valuables they could find in the way of ladies clothing, silver service, jewelry, &c., and departed all upon the same manner. Of comparatively humble beginning a few years ago, it has grown "to be one of the largest and most popular resorts for business places of either city. The secret of its prosperity is not hidden. Mr. Kirk has shared a distinguishing feature will suffice to show the safety of the Bank as a place for deposit: Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Isaac Jones, W. B. Copeland, Harvey Childs, Esq., J. S. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voeghley and W. H. Smith. A. A. Carrier is the Secretary and Treasurer, from whom all information may be obtained upon application at the office, 63 Fourth street.

Burglary on Liberty Street.

A burglary, daring enough in its conception and execution but with exceedingly small results, was perpetrated on Sunday night in this city. Yesterday morning it was discovered that an entrance had been gained to the rear of Messrs. Head and Donaldson's grocery store, No. 253 Liberty street, by boring through one of the doors. Investigation showed that the safe containing a large amount of money and bonds, had been tampered with, and violent efforts made to open it, but they were unsuccessful. The burglars have been frightened away before accomplishing their purpose, and all they realized by their perpetrated villainy was forty-eight cents. They had a very narrow escape from making a very large haul. No trace of the thieves has been obtained.

Partnership Dissolved.

Elsewhere we publish the dissolution of the firm of Dunseath & Company, the favorably known jewelers. Mr. J. L. Dunseath, now of the firm of F. Sellers & Company, Fork Packers, has disposed of his interest to the remaining members of the firm Messrs. William G. Dunseath and George W. Haslett, who will continue the business under the same name and style of firm as their well established stand, No. 56 Fifth street. The firm have now on hand a large and carefully selected stock of watches, clocks, general jewelry and fancy goods to which they are enabled to sell to at a great advantage to purchasers. Give them a call for anything in the jewelry line.

No More Racing.—The managers of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have recently resolved to offer no more premiums for fast horses, and there is a strong feeling in favor of excluding all monstrosities, mountebanks and side shows from their exhibition grounds hereafter. This is all right, but it will very much detract from the excitement and interest of the Fair.

Railroad Business.—The Columbus (O.) *Journal* says: The business on the railroads is again becoming active. Much freight is being transported and travel has reached the old standard. The canal is open and in working order to Chillicothe, but business is very moderate. Before next week it is thought the regular and extensive business will be resumed.

Fire in South Pittsburgh.

This morning, at about two o'clock, a fire was discovered issuing from the three story brick dwelling, recently occupied as a residence by Oliver Adams, a colored blacksmith in South Pittsburgh. Efforts were made to check the flames, but they had gained such headway before being discovered that it was found impossible to stop their progress, and in a very short time the building was one mass of fire. The house was entirely destroyed, but so far as we could learn, the surrounding buildings escaped. A short time since a landslide occurred in the rear of the house, and Mr. Adams' family becoming alarmed for the safety of the building he moved out of it a few days ago. More recently he sold it for a considerable amount to a gentleman in the country. The latter was making arrangements to move into it, but fortunately had not yet occupied it. The loss on the building will reach to between two and three thousand dollars, and is covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly an incendiary one, as the house was unoccupied, and there has been no fire in it for some time. It will be remembered that Mr. Adams' blacksmith shop was a short time since destroyed by fire—also the work of an incendiary.

Coroner's Inquests.

Robert S. Haslett, a prisoner in the county jail, committed from the Mayor's office on Sunday, for drunkenness, was found dead in his cell on Monday morning. He complained of illness, difficulty in breathing, during Sunday night, and was permitted to exercise in the hall. An inquest being held by Coroner Clawson, at which Dr. McCandless, all physician, was summoned, the jury found that death resulted from intemperance, or convulsions caused thereby. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age and unmarried. He will be buried to-day from the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Haslett, on Crawford street. The deceased had been carefully supported as a jewelry store in the city.

The Coroner was also called, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of Jane Thompson, colored, at No. 129 Crawford street. Deceased had been suffering, according to Dr. H. B. Neely's certificate, from pulmonary disease for some time, and his death resulted therefrom on Sunday afternoon. The jury found that death resulted from natural causes.

The Sequel.

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mrs. Kate V. Close made information before Alderman Donaldson, charging Mrs. Ann Smith, of Smithfield street, grocery, with throwing boiling water on her little boy as he was scraping some sugar out of a hogshead on the sidewalk. The defendant in that case yesterday came before Alderman M'Masters and made information against Mrs. Close, before Alderman Donaldson, charging them with obtaining money under false pretences. He alleges that the water thrown upon the child was a lye of black tea, and that, to shield her mother, by dressing the head with cloths and oil, as if it were badly burned, made charges against her. With the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867.

GENERAL SHERIDAN made military preparations to deal with an insurrection threatened at New Orleans yesterday, but the insurrection was avoided by suppressing the Charter election out of which it was likely to grow.

IN conversation GOV. GEARY strongly denounces the fraud the Republican leaders in the Legislature are practicing upon the people of the Commonwealth, in the matter of the so-called General Railroad Law. He says he will not sign it, if it shall pass both Houses. It is of no consequence what becomes of the bill. But it is essential to the Governor to vindicate his own character. He stands pledged to the people on this question, and will be judged by what he does. If he has regard to his honor, he will wash his hands of complicity, however remote it might be, with this swindle.

THE SOUTH.

It has been fashionable for Democratic leaders, while professing to believe in the essential and inalienable equality of all men, to display their wit, malice and vulgarity over the proposition to admit black Americans to the right of suffrage. They so did because they had an interest in pandering to the vile passions and prejudices of a considerable class of white people, who were nearest the negroes by lack of intelligence, refinement and social standing. That censurable habit is rapidly going out of use, and soon will be known no more. Not that the aforesaid leaders have become more scrupulous or decent than they were; but because a numerous and powerful body of voters has been created, the existence of which they dare not ignore, and to insult which would be absolutely fatal. In eleven of the Southern States the blacks have ballots in their hands; in Tennessee, by State action, and in the ten seceding States by law of Congress. In some of those States, events may speedily disclose that the political control is in their hands. Certainly, if they act together, in any one or in all of those eleven States, it will require the co-operation with them if only a small part of the whites to constitute a formidable majority.

In this new aspect of affairs it is instructive to notice with what earnestness the Northern democratic leaders join the Southern rebel leaders in recommending to their followers the necessity of "courting" the blacks. It is no longer to be rated as a high democratic accomplishment to be skilled in heaping unmeasured abuse and obloquy upon a race whose misfortunes have been accounted as crimes and whose defencelessness ensured impunity. From weakness that race has risen into strength. It has become, to an important extent, a dispenser of honors. It can lift up or put down. It can gratify the ambitions of aspiring democrats, or crush those ambitions into the very mire. The leaders will have little difficulty in coining the smoothest phrases, and in making even servile obeisance, where they have so much at stake. They are inheritors of the class that inspired Dryden's sarcasm,

"Politicians neither love nor hate."

They go for the main chance, no matter what means may be necessary.

But it may reasonably be conjectured that not a little tuition will have to be expended on the rank and file before they learn to bless where they have delighted to curse. It is hard to eradicate at once a custom so long indulged as to be ingrained into the nature of its devotees. A good deal will have to be excused on the score of lingering remains of the old depravity. Repugnancies which have consumed sixty years in engendering, cannot be overcome by a necromancer's incantation.

Meanwhile it may as well be remembered that the Union League has quietly extended its organization all over the Southern States. In some of them it embraces a respectable minority of the white voters. These, all along, had a good understanding with the blacks. As soon as the Military Governments, recently provided for, shall be actually established and in full operation, loyal men will experience less difficulty, and encounter diminished risks, in publicly declaring themselves, and in taking such measures as they may deem expedient.

Besides, the more conspicuous and influential classes of confessed rebels have had the right of voting and holding office taken from them in punishment of their offences. Hereafter they will be compelled to "take back seats." Political power has passed from their hands, not to return, and will be gathered up and held by new and mainly young men. Some of these new men may be under the dominion, less or more, of traditionary ideas and animosities, but these influences disappear sooner than superficial observers are wont to think. What fierce and bloody feuds swept along the coterminous boundary of England and Scotland! Not a trace of them remains except in musty legends. The British Crown has to-day no more loyal subjects than the Scotch. The old hatred died out long ago. By what desperate factions was France torn, and mangled towards the close of the last century! Eyes that witnessed the Reign of Terror are not yet closed in death. Where Frenchmen slaughtered each other in fiendish hate, their children and grand children meet in concord to celebrate national triumphs. Last summer, Germany was "rent by civil feuds, and drenched in fraternal blood." Now the States that then met in sanguinary strife, make haste, in defiance of interposing treaties, to embrace each other, and blend their dissevering governments into one so mighty that it shall cover and defend all.

So long as doubt and uncertainty rested upon the project for stripping the rebel leaders of power under the reorganized government, new men hesitated to come forward. Old habits of deference, experience of the mighty sway exerted by the chiefs of the disloyal faction, fear of encountering a competition with which they were unable to cope—these, and cognate considerations, restrained them from independent efforts to take the political power into their own hands. All this is changed. The old leaders are powerless. New men must necessarily take their places. No fear need be entertained as to their coming forward, and asserting, as best they may, their different pretensions.

If the old party leaders, on both sides, here in Pennsylvania, should be set aside—no matter how arbitrarily, so that the exclusion was absolute and final—there would be little grief among the individuals whom they have overshadowed and kept in obscurity. There would be joy rather. Fresh vistas of hope and ambition would open before hundreds of men, which they would do and dare much to transform into reality. The men of the South were cast substantially in the same mold as men here. It is not in human nature—least of all, in the nature of politicians—to deplore and lament the taking off of rivals. Whoever watches carefully the new political movements at the South, will soon perceive abundant evidences of a serious struggle on the part of fresh sets for the control of public affairs. The set that links itself manfully with the best aspirations of the age, makes no concealments; and accepts no compromises; will certainly win the field and bear the palm.

DESTITUTION.

Poverty is the dark side of society. It is not peculiar to this age, or to one form of Civilization. Modern poverty has ameliorations, the thought of which would have filled ancient conservatism with indignation. Cannibalism no longer rears its horrid front, and the poor are not fattened for the shambles. The butchery of captives after battle is no longer general, though our late war furnished some sad examples, on the rebel side, of relapses into the old barbarism. Frequent wars for the sake of plunder; and the enslavement of the weak, no matter of what race or color, have ceased to be allowable. These enormities of the savage, the barbarous, the classic and the feudal periods, are no longer ingredients in the peculiar misery of the poor.

Among the uncivilized tribes of the tropics there is little or no poverty. The spontaniety of Nature keeps men and women from the pressure of absolute want, and takes from them, at the same time the most valuable incentives to exertion. The inertia comes not more from the torrid heat, than from the ease with which common wants are supplied. Labor is superfluous. If the civilization of harsher regions, with its multiplied artificial needs, should be introduced among the children of the sun, destitution would follow in the train.

Poverty, like other forms of suffering, plays an important part in the economy of the world. Look about you, in this country, and see who possess the earth. Enter stately cities, and see who inhabit the palaces. Here and there you will find the offspring of rich parents in the possession of continued wealth; but oftener the offspring of the comparatively poor. Why is this?

In Europe, among the same races, whose commingling here, we insist is producing the fairest and noblest type of manhood the world has seen, it is not uncommon for wealth, rank and abilities to descend in particular families for many generations. There wealth eats into and corrupts the vital force of nearly all who achieve it. A man by superior energy rises out of poverty into wealth. You look for his children and grand-children, and you find them where he began. There are exceptions to this rule; but only exceptions.

A sufficient explanation of such constant phenomena cannot be found, as is sometimes attempted, in the abandonment here of the laws of primogeniture and entail. It is true that ordinarily when an American acquires a competency or a superabounding fortune, he lives in a manner equal to what he has. He induces upon all his children appetites, tastes and desires corresponding to his revenues. These wants, however artificial, are as imperious and exacting as any others. When the father dies, the portion of each is insufficient, and most of the heirs soon sink into obscurity, if not into actual want. In a certain city we once heard of three rich men dying, leaving wealth to the aggregate of nine millions. In eleven years all that remained was in the hands of sons-in-law who started poor, and that did not exceed three thousand dollars.

But passing by the good evolved out of poverty in the economy of the world, just as good is educed out of all other forms of evil, the question constantly occurs, Is poverty an essential, substantial and integral element in civilization? or is it an accidental and transient element, amenable to suppression? The answers we get from different individuals depend upon the views they take of certain larger subjects. Is evil inherent in the human nature, or is it transient, belonging not to the nature of man, but to the process of development? To pursue this inquiry would take us wide of the purpose we have in hand.

There are natural and organic causes of poverty. Not a few are born into the midst of want, ignorance, idleness, filthiness, intemperance, vice and crime. Few so born, ever get out of that sphere. Many great and prosperous men come of humble parentage; not one in a thousand, with vile surroundings, ever get beyond. Much permanent poverty comes from lack of physical or mental ability. In great herds of cattle the weakest always get crowded; many even unto death. Among men the stronger take care of themselves, riding on the top, while the weaker go under. There are also social causes, as idleness, wastefulness and intemperance. Of all, the latter is most prolific. So long as these causes remain, poverty will exist likewise.

At various times attempts have been made to so organize labor as to include and provide for all. Much well-intentioned and enthusiastic speculation has been indulged, but the returns so far have not been commensurate to the expectation. The poverty of one class seems to sink deeper as the riches of another class rises higher. Opulence and squalor confront each other, in equal excess. The richer the rich become, the deeper becomes the poverty of the poor. What horrible contrasts are presented in London and New York, the crowning types of modern civilization! How long shall this last?

By singular coincidence the funerals of Bishop Soule and Professor De Bow passed through the streets of Nashville at the same time, and both were consigned to the grave in the same hour.

—The Washington *Leader* mildly chronicles as an "accident," that a blind man and his wife, being ejected from a car, near Georgetown bridge, for having no money, the blind man, losing his equilibrium, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet, and so injured internally that he had to be carried home. That "accident" looks very much like an outrage.

—The Town Council of London, Madison county, Ohio, lately passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the town officers are enforcing it. All places where liquor is sold are declared nuisances; provision is made for closing them, and the owners of premises are made liable for fines and costs assessed against persons selling liquor thereon.

—There will be a blue tulip at the Paris Exposition.

THE CABLE has informed us that Emil De Girodise, a journalist of Paris, had been fined $1,000, for a violation of the press laws, by the Correctional Court. It must be pleasant to enjoy the freedom of the French Press, which is after all nothing but tyranny. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Gazette* furnishes the following account of how far newspapers enjoy liberty in France:

"A newspaper must furnish 80,000 francs caution money for good behavior and to liquidate fines and penalties incurred by "law." It is subjected to a stamp duty of four or two cents, according to size. It must every day deposit a number at the office of the government lawyers, to see whether it has said anything liable to "prosecution." The personal inviolability of deputies is not to protect them in matters connected with the press. The judgment of the Correctional Court, which is to try press cases, may be to the extent of one-half of the caution money, by way of fine, and may also deprive the individual condemned of his electoral rights, either as a voter or a candidate, for *five* years! Judgment for instigation to "crime," (such as treason, &c.,) involves immediate suppression. A second judgment for misdemeanor not only makes a journal liable to suspension for two months, and a third to suppression; and even a first condemnation may, in some such cases, involve both. So much for "liberty of the press!" but as to that of meetings, it is to exist for "all" questions which do not relate to politics, social economy, religion, or existing taxation. The exceptions, it will be seen, are large and sweeping, and leave but a small margin on which to practice the new privilege. No meetings are to be held in the open air, the influence of which appears to be considered of too expansive a character for the French temperament.

—The beet crop is immensely profitable in countries in which it is converted into sugar. This is apparent from the fact that in France alone its annual value is $50,000,000 in its raw state. In this country the beet crop was too inconsiderable in 1859 to be included in the census statistics.

—A National Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, on May 7th. This Convention was proposed by the recent Kentucky Democratic Convention, and favored by the Democratic Conventions held in Ohio, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Mr. COE has for over prepared a medicinal article for piles and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentery, and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the concurrence of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the benefits certain, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, most fervently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct will our statements prove to be the perversions of virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is pleasant and perfect—if word-full—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, confessing that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. mh8

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum—Scald Head.
5—It will cure Ticklish Piles, all Eruptions.
6—It will positively cure Ashkin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and not have no more.

"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WILLIAMS, CARNAN, 55 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 27 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. HOGGINS, 72 Fifth st., and by druggists, Pittsburgh. mh8

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Quacks publishing lies. But truth is an article which the world needs should be told in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a limited monopoly. And not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is the duty of all to make known to suffering humanity the means of relief. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness—is publicly—and never has it been known beyond the reputable—if not faculty what would have been the result of its not being? Has it not relieved thousands? Has it not cured? Is it not daily doing so? Is it not the duty of the proprietors to make it known? Is it not the duty of the afflicted to avail themselves of the means of relief? These are the highest authority for saying that it should not; but what a world of misery would be the result if it should be withheld from us on a hint, where all men can take cognizance of it! It is upon a par with the Bible, and like it, it has been advertised, continues to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the country, and like it, it has been, and continues to be, commended in its every line, by unsolicited and unbought testimonials. Thousands endorse it, and who would be willing to withhold from the columns of the newspaper a fact that might be the means of relief to the afflicted? Not reputable journals or reputable men. Reputable journals and reputable men, public benefactors, respect from this publicity, it shall not be withheld from the public, it shall not be withheld from the afflicted, it shall not be withheld from those who are suffering with dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and all the ills that flesh is heir to. Let it be known that it has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, great good has been done, and all, all who so mean as to grudge to sufferers this directed their harvest!

THE HONEY OF WHITE PINE.

With that indomitable Yankee skill and genius peculiar to the people of New England, and worthy of the instinct of the honey-bee only, Dr. GEORGE W. SWETT, of Boston, has compounded a medicine out of the sweet inside bark of the white pine tree, which has a wide reputation in a large variety of diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and mucuous surfaces and membranes generally, called "WHITE PINE COMPOUND."

DR. SWETT says that it is sweet and palatable, and is readily taken both by children and adults, and was originally known to the aborigines, who so named the forests of those States, and used it in a variety of diseases, especially those of scorbutic character. It is a sure cure for DIABETES, GRAVEL, ENURESIS, BLOODY AND MUCOUS URINE, and the troublesome malady known as rheumatism, or Bright's disease. Those who have tried in vain the various Buchus and diuretics, will find in Poland's White Pine Compound a remedy of superior efficacy and power.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood str. et. mh8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution all persons not to sell or give my wife, ELIZA HOWARD, any intoxicating liquors, or to credit her for anything on my account.
JOSEPH HOWARD,
mh12:w3t* Lawrence ville.

REMOVAL.—J. F. NEWMYER & CO., Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain, have removed to
211 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. mh11

TO LET—ROOM,
A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD,
In a private family; gentleman and his wife preferred. Location desirable, and within ten minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address,
mh12:r2* "W," GAZETTE OFFICE.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH AND
THE PITTSBURGH BOLT CO. STOCK will be added to the former lists of stocks to be sold TUESDAY EVENING, March 19th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 128 Smithfield street:
6 shares Bank of Pittsburgh,
10 shares Pittsburgh Bolt Company stock.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

COTTON.—5 Bales now landing from steamer H. C. Gray, for sale by
mh12 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

POTASH.—10 Casks Prime Potash, for sale by
mh12 J. FOX. CANFIELD & SON, 140 and 142 First street.

PEACHES.—25 Bbls. nice Dried Peaches, (halves) for sale by
mh12 J. B. CANFIELD & SON, 140 First street.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—20 barrels Prime Sorghum syrup, for sale by
mh12 J. B. CANFIELD & SON, 140 and 142 First street.

MANGANESE.—10 Bbls. Pure Manganese now in store, and for sale by
mh12 J. B. CANFIELD & SON, 140 and 142 First street.

THE CABLE has informed us that Emil De Girodise, a journalist of Paris, had been fined $1,000, for a violation of the press laws, by the Correctional Court. It must be pleasant to enjoy the freedom of the French Press, which is after all nothing but tyranny. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Gazette* furnishes the following account of how far newspapers enjoy liberty in France:

"A newspaper must furnish 80,000 francs caution money for good behavior and to liquidate fines and penalties incurred by "law." It is subjected to a stamp duty of four or two cents, according to size. It must every day deposit a number at the office of the government lawyers, to see whether it has said anything liable to "prosecution." The personal inviolability of deputies is not to protect them in matters connected with the press. The judgment of the Correctional Court, which is to try press cases, may be to the extent of one-half of the caution money, by way of fine, and may also deprive the individual condemned of his electoral rights, either as a voter or a candidate, for *five* years! Judgment for instigation to "crime," (such as treason, &c.,) involves immediate suppression. A second judgment for misdemeanor not only makes a journal liable to suspension for two months, and a third to suppression; and even a first condemnation may, in some such cases, involve both. So much for "liberty of the press!" but as to that of meetings, it is to exist for "all" questions which do not relate to politics, social economy, religion, or existing taxation. The exceptions, it will be seen, are large and sweeping, and leave but a small margin on which to practice the new privilege. No meetings are to be held in the open air, the influence of which appears to be considered of too expansive a character for the French temperament.

—The beet crop is immensely profitable in countries in which it is converted into sugar. This is apparent from the fact that in France alone its annual value is $50,000,000 in its raw state. In this country the beet crop was too inconsiderable in 1859 to be included in the census statistics.

—A National Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, on May 7th. This Convention was proposed by the recent Kentucky Democratic Convention, and favored by the Democratic Conventions held in Ohio, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Mr. COE has for over prepared a medicinal article for piles and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentery, and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the concurrence of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the benefits certain, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, most fervently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct will our statements prove to be the perversions of virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is pleasant and perfect—if word-full—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, confessing that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. mh8

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum—Scald Head.
5—It will cure Ticklish Piles, all Eruptions.
6—It will positively cure Ashkin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and not have no more.

"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WILLIAMS, CARNAN, 55 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 27 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. HOGGINS, 72 Fifth st., and by druggists, Pittsburgh. mh8

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Quacks publishing lies. But truth is an article which the world needs should be told in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a limited monopoly. And not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is the duty of all to make known to suffering humanity the means of relief. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness—is publicly—and never has it been known beyond the reputable—if not faculty what would have been the result of its not being? Has it not relieved thousands? Has it not cured? Is it not daily doing so? Is it not the duty of the proprietors to make it known? Is it not the duty of the afflicted to avail themselves of the means of relief? These are the highest authority for saying that it should not; but what a world of misery would be the result if it should be withheld from us on a hint, where all men can take cognizance of it! It is upon a par with the Bible, and like it, it has been advertised, continues to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the country, and like it, it has been, and continues to be, commended in its every line, by unsolicited and unbought testimonials. Thousands endorse it, and who would be willing to withhold from the columns of the newspaper a fact that might be the means of relief to the afflicted? Not reputable journals or reputable men. Reputable journals and reputable men, public benefactors, respect from this publicity, it shall not be withheld from the public, it shall not be withheld from the afflicted, it shall not be withheld from those who are suffering with dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and all the ills that flesh is heir to. Let it be known that it has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, great good has been done, and all, all who so mean as to grudge to sufferers this directed their harvest!

THE HONEY OF WHITE PINE.

With that indomitable Yankee skill and genius peculiar to the people of New England, and worthy of the instinct of the honey-bee only, Dr. GEORGE W. SWETT, of Boston, has compounded a medicine out of the sweet inside bark of the white pine tree, which has a wide reputation in a large variety of diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and mucuous surfaces and membranes generally, called "WHITE PINE COMPOUND."

DR. SWETT says that it is sweet and palatable, and is readily taken both by children and adults, and was originally known to the aborigines, who so named the forests of those States, and used it in a variety of diseases, especially those of scorbutic character. It is a sure cure for DIABETES, GRAVEL, ENURESIS, BLOODY AND MUCOUS URINE, and the troublesome malady known as rheumatism, or Bright's disease. Those who have tried in vain the various Buchus and diuretics, will find in Poland's White Pine Compound a remedy of superior efficacy and power.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood str. et. mh8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WE ARE NOW CONVERTING
ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
INTO THE
New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,
INCLUDING
United States 6's, 1881;
United States 6's, 1862;
United States 6's, 1864;
United States 6's, (old) 1865;
And all Series of 7 3-10's.
James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Fourth and Wood Streets.

SPRING STOCK
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
GEORGE P. KNOTT'S,
No. 100 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FACTORY, Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, HUDSON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. mh12:r2

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 11th, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
For Grading and Paving
AVERY STREET.
mh12:r2t

BOTTLED ALES—
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all kent brands of
Ales and Soda Waters,
BOTTLED BY
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
92 AND 94 MARKET STREET,
mh12:r2t Pittsburgh.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,
Was Dissolved January 1st, 1867,
BY MUTUAL CONSENT.
A. M. MARSHALL disposing of his interest in said firm to the remaining partners, who will continue the business at the old stand, 114 and 115 WATER STREET. A. M. MARSHALL,
E. M. FULTON,
H. L. BOLLMAN.
mh11:r3t

HATS! HATS!!
At Auction.
ONE THOUSAND MEN'S FUR and WOOL HATS, black and colored. BOYS' HATS and CAPS, &c., &c., will be sold at PUBLIC SALE by descriptive catalogue, at the Auction House, 52 Federal street, Allegheny,
On Wednesday, March 13th,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M. A first class assortment of Goods to suit the trade in the purchase of Hats.
A. LEGGATE,
mh11 Auctioneer.

STOP COCKS AND
FIRE PLUGS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Water Works, Market Building, until TUESDAY, P. M., of
Tuesday, March 12th,
for furnishing the Pittsburgh Water Works with all the
STOP COCKS AND FIRE PLUGS
require during the year commencing 1st day of April next.
JOSEPH P. BARR, Sup't.
mh11:r1t

FOR SALE.—QUITE A NUMBER OF ACRE LOTS at Wood and Station on Chartiers Railroad, also a number of Lots in the City of Pittsburgh, ranging in price from $100 to $1,200 per lot, which will be sold on easy terms. Also, a Brick House, with seven rooms and a kitchen, lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, with stable and carriage house, situate on Penn street, Pittsburgh. Also, a Brick House of thirteen rooms (one, but in good repair, and lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, situate on Penn street, Pittsburgh. Also, a Brick House of eight rooms and a kitchen, lot 20

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SECOND SUPPLY OF

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,

AT THE NEW STORE OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street,

(West side, next door to the sign of THE BIG BOOT.)

WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
HONEY COMB QUILTS,
COLORED QUILTS,
WHITE BLANKETS, for spreads;
COLORED STRIPED BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS,
CRASH, HUCK TOWELING,
COLORED BORDERED TOWELS,
NAPKINS.

A large assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
GENTS' CASSIMERES,
DUSTER CLOTHS.

THE STOCK IS FULL AND ENTIRELY NEW.

NO OLD STOCK. Remember the place,

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

mh21:n74

G. SCHLEITER,

SUCCESSOR TO

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92 Market Street,

Offers a Large Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

AT

THE CHEAPEST MARKET PRICES.

mh7:n74

AT EATON'S,

New Bal. Skirts,

NEW STYLES HOOP SKIRTS,

New Style Hair Coils,

NEW LOT WATERFALL PADS,

New Bead Drop Trimmings,

NEW BEAD BUTTONS,

New Guipure Laces,

REAL AND IM. VAL. LACES,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

N. B.—SOILED HOOP SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST. fe28

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

Are opening daily

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for LADIES' MATINEE, BRODE AND OPERA ROBE.
GENTS' PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
PATENT PROTECTORS—for Ladies' only.
THE NEW FRENCH PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS are the latest novelty on paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS—all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES—new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

AT

NEW YORK JOBBERS' PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

fe21

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO.'S.

We are now opening a large and well-selected stock of

SPRING GOODS

embracing all that is new and desirable, in

Dress Trimmings,
Bead Fringes, in White, Black and Amber.
Bead Trimming,
Guipure and Chenev Lace,
Pointe and Applique Lace,
Lace and Grape Veils,
Barege, Grenadine and Tissue,
Hamburg Edge and Insertings.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace, which we are offering at very low prices.
BUTTONS in great variety, consisting of Jet, Steel, Pearl, Crochet and Linen.
SILK TOWELS, at 25 cents each—something new.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Nettia, Belt Clasps,
Bailey Rubbers,
Flowers and Frames.
STRIPED SILKS—A large stock just received of choice patterns.
Balmoral Skirts and Traveling Bags.
Full line of GLOVES and HOSIERY.
OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, up stairs, will be found well stocked with fresh goods, which we offer to the trade at EASTERN PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe27:n99

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are just receiving a full and complete stock for our spring sales, consisting of
WHITE GOODS, a full unlisted Cambries, Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Barred and Plaid Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Linens, Linen Cambric and Lawns, Tucked Cambric Skirting,
EMBROIDERIES, full line Jaconet Edgings and insertings, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet and Hamburg Flouncings, French Cambric Bands, Dimity Bands, Infants Embroidered Robes and Waists,
LACES, Real Thread, and Applique Lace and Edgings, Valencia, Maltese, and Cluny, Thread and Guipure Laces and Edgings, Real Val. Laces, Edgings and Insertings,
HANDKERCHIEFS, Real Point and Applique, Thread, Cluny and Va. Trimed, Plain, Embroidered and Hemstitched Linen,
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS, Trimming and Neck RIBBONS,
FULL LINE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES for Ladies, Gents and Misses,
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS, all makes, Waterfall Pads, Bustle Rolls, Lace Bands, Nets, &c.
A FULL LINE OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
COUNTRY DEALERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find it our Wholesale Department, and as cheap, if not cheaper, and as low as EASTERN PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

fe15

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 Wood St.,
Third house above Diamond Alley)
oct13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

To Create a Loan

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over due and unpaid for some time past; *And Whereas*, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice, (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient or the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years: eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid only at the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provision of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn'a, U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, redeemable in Five years and payable in Ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in Ten years and payable in Fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in Fifteen years and payable in Twenty-Five years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

NOTE.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. fe21

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1867.

Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MASSILLON, March 9, 1867.

The Conference met this morning and was opened with religious services, conducted by the venerable Thomas M. Hudson. Among all the honored names in the Conference, no one stands higher. He was one of the number embraced in the Conference at its organization in 1828, having entered the Baltimore Conference in probation in 1821. For forty-six years he has performed the rank of a Methodist preacher, and for forty-five years of that time has been on the effective list. For many years he labored in Pittsburgh, and wherever he has been, has been a pioneer for good.

The Committee on Church Extension made their report, and also the Centenary Centenary Committee. The latter report showed that during the year, though all the appointments had not reported, *upwards of four hundred thousand dollars had* been contributed within the bounds of the Conference, in addition to the ordinary contributions made to other objects. It is confidently believed that when all the charges are heard from, the special contributions of this year will reach the magnificent sum of *half a million* dollars. Certainly this is a record of which any church may be proud. One hundred and thirty-three thousand of this amount was contributed to the Pittsburgh Female College, Allegheny and Mount Union Colleges. With the additions made this year throughout the connection to the endowments of its institutions of learning, the new churches erected and church debts liquidated, and the parsonages built, the church will begin the second century of its history with a wonderful augmentation of its power and appliances for the accomplishment of its mission. Who will cast the horoscope and tell the number that will not down under the spreading branches of the tree of Methodism a hundred years hence?

The first question, viz.: *Who are admitted on trial?* was taken up, and Allen H. Newcross, Robert J. White & J. J. Excell, Andrew M. Gregg, Seoppe A. Sheets, James R. Williams, David R. Stevenson, W. L. Dixon, H. M. Frenwater, William H. Bayne, and Ransom R. Strahl, being duly recommended, were admitted. John L. Hollister was readmitted.

Great care is taken in the admission of members, more or less being rejected every year.

Dr. John P. Durbin, for many years the old and efficient Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, was introduced by the Chair, and for half an hour held the Conference spellbound while he detailed the financial condition of the Society. Whether on the platform or in the pulpit, he has few peers in this or any other continent. In the afternoon a Missionary meeting was held, at which stirring addresses were made by Hiram Miller and W. H. Locke, both of whom are to go to your city. The counsel of Albert L. Long, referred to in a previous letter as the Missionary to Bulgaria, Revs. Miller and Locke, are men of ability and will give a good account of themselves in the future.

Among the many visitors present in the Conference room this morning, I noticed Colonel E. Ball, a prominent member of the Church in Canton, Ohio, and the inventor of the "World's Reaper and Mower," the best machine of its kind ever invented; Rev. Jesse Durbin, a relative of Dr. J. P. Durbin, and, like his namesake, an excellent preacher, and Rev. W. H. Kincaid, assistant editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*.

The Conference will pass strong resolutions on Monday morning, as the members have been entertained in princely style by the citizens of Massilon.

Though the appointments will not be announced until Monday morning, yet, as many of your readers are deeply interested in the matter, I append the list for the coming year. And here end the labors of your correspondent.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Pittsburgh District—S. P. Woolf, P. E. Liberty street, W. H. Locke; Smithfield street, H. Miller; Christ Church, L. F. Morgan; Wesley Chapel, L. McGuire, Pennsylvania Avenue, J. F. Jones; Temperance, S. Hodgson; Ross street, M. L. Weekly; Ames M. E. Church, W. F. Lauck; Centenary Church, S. Burt; South Side, Pittsburgh, E. H. Griffin; Ladies' City Mission, W. Long; Birmingham, R. L. Miller; East Liberty, W. P. Tanner; Wilkinsburgh, W. W. Roup; Braddockfield and Port Perry, K. T. Miller; Lawrenceville, J. A. Miller; Union Centenary church, W. Smith; Irwin Station, N. G. Miller; Tarentum, R. Hamilton; Springdale mission, to be supplied; Butler, J. D. Leggett; Freeport, E. M. Wood; Washington, R. Jordan; Allentown circuit, W. H. Rhodes; Harmony & Bronnenville, G. W. Lanagie, W. A. Bayne.

I. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College and member Christ Church quarterly conference.

Geo. Loomis, President Allegheny college and member Christ church quarterly conference.

I. Dallas, Chaplain Pittsburgh Bethel, member Liberty street, quarterly conference.

Blairsville District—T. McClurg, P. E. Blairsville, A. Scott; Johnstown, A. H. Thomas; Indiana, J. H. Tyler; Kittanning, M. W. Dallas; Greensburg, W. Cooper; Dayton, P. G. Edmunds; Elderton, H. C. Beeson, C. McCaslin; Saltcreek, M. J. Montgomery, A. J. Rich; Mount Pleasant, J. C. High; West Newton, W. A. Stoner; Mechanicsburg, A. Baker, J. N. Pershing; New Florence, J. Williams; Barrell and Apollo, J. S. Lemon; Ligonier, Joseph Hollingshead; Saltsburg and Hopewell, A. P. Leonard; Mansfield, A. Gray; Smithport, H. Long; Ebensburg, J. Perry.

Uniontown District—A. J. Engeley, P. E. Uniontown, C. W. Smith; Brownsville, L. R. Beacom; Bridgeport, J. R. Mills; Fayette city and Connellsville, G. M. Edwards; Elizabeth, J. R. Cooke; Monongahela, H. L. Seaman; Dravos and Greenoak, J. J. Hays; Rostraver, A. R. Chapman; Connellsville, J. Johns; Redstone, J. Scott; Perryopolis, J. Apply; New Lexington, to be supplied; Somerset and Berlin, A. H. Norcross; Jenner, G. S. Parks; Addison, J. Mahan; Farmington, R. Stevenson; Carmichaels, J. G. Gogley one to be supplied; Greensboro, George Gobin; Mount Morris, W. Hamilton; Waynesburg, J. McIntyre; Hopewell and Simpsons, F. Patterson.

Washington District—W. A. Davidson, P. E. Washington, W. B. Watkins; Monongahela City, A. W. Butts; Wellsburg, I. A. Pearce; Temperanceville, J. E. McGaw; Mansfield, T. H. Williamson; Hartford, D. D. Clarence, W. P. Blackburn; Canonsburg and Fawcetts, D. A. Pierce; Bentlsville, D. B. Campbell; Greenfield and California, M. E. Pugh; Bentleyville, T. C. McClure; Pigeon Creek, J. W. Weaver; Shoustown, W. Darby; Phillipsburg and McGuire Chapel, N. F. Kerr; Georgetown, J. M. Jones; Franklin, A. J. Lane; Independence, H. S. White; Peters' Creek, G. W. Baker; Pine Run, J. J. Jackson; Claysville, H. B. Edwards; Ten Mile, H. Winnett.

Barnesville District—J. L. Dennis, P. E. Barnesville, J. Hemingway; Bridgeport, A. B. Castle; Moorfield, J. E. Hollister; Morristown, J. Dillon; Hendrysburg, F. W. Vertican; Somerton, L. Hillman; Belle Valley, Rhodes; Fairview, F. I. Swaney; Hannibal, W. F. Smith, Monroe, to be supplied; Woodsfield, J. Stevens; Centreville, J. W. Kessler and R. R. Strahl; St. Clairsville, J. Grant; Bellaire, W. Brown; Powhattan, A. W. Gregg; Williamsburg, N. C. Worthington; Wheeling Valley, J. R. Cooper.

McConnellsville District—J. J. Moffit, P. E. McConnellsville, J. D. Vail; Morgan, J. H. White, one to be supplied; Beverly, D. M. Hollister; Sharon, T. Winstanley; Cumberland, L. N. D'Abse, one to be supplied; Senecaville, K. Cartwright; Newport, Beverly, D. M. Cormick; Summerfield, G. G. Watters, J. Phillips; Salem, to be supplied; Lobanon, J. H. Deane; New port, J. W. Hamilton; Uniontown, D. C. Knowles; Brownsville, C. Hatfield; Stafford, D. Cress.

Cambridge District—S. F. Minor, P. E. Cambridge, A. L. Petty; Washington, J. H. Rogers, J. Gledhill; Cadiz, W. Pittenger; Bethel, H. Neff; Adamsville, I. F. Sadler, W. H. M'Bride; Coshocton, W. Hamilton; Plainfield; J. E. Starkey; West Chester, J. C. Russell, J. Shaw; Archsville, G. W. Berlin, J. L. Castle; New Philadelphia, J. Carr; Deersville, J. Coll, J. H. Ekey; New Athens, W. H. Morton; Martinsville, S. Cronge; Warrenton, T. E. Hudson, Hopewell, to be supplied.

Steubenville District—D. L. Dempsey, P. E. Steubenville—Kramer chapel, to be supplied; Steubenville—Hamline chapel, T. N. Boyle. Canton, H. Sinsabaugh; Massillon, W. Lynch, Wellsville, J. Henderson; Carrollton, J. R. Reily; Richmond, J. A. Miller; Salineville, C. Thorne; Hanover, A. E. Ward; New Cumberland, M. McK Garrett; Springfield, S. Gounder, J. Wright; Smithville, J. V. Yarnall; Waynesburg, J. M. Bray, Sr.; Leesburg, J. W. Shiner; New Market, W. L. Dixon; Smithfield, W. C. F. Hamilton; Bloomgield, W. Johnson; New Somerset, H. McCall, R. M. Freshwater; Malvern, W. D. Stevens, C. W. Scott; Winterville, J. Hus, ton; Rexford, to be supplied.

Allegheny District—J. Williams, P. E. Beaver Street, J. W. Baker; south Common, S. M. Hickman; North Avenue, A. B. Snyder; Manchester, James Hollingshead; Allegheny Circuit, J. Z. Moore; Sewickleyville, J. Horner; New Brighton, J. J. Mellinger; Freedom, T. Storer; Bridgewater, R. Morrow; Beaver, J. S. Bracken; Enon Valley, A. Huston, one to be supplied; Moorpool, George Cross; Cannelton, J. Cunningham, one to be supplied; Salem, I. N. Baird; New Lisbon, W. K. Brown; Alliance, W. Cox; Marlboro, R. J. White; Greentown, W. Gamble; Goshen and Benton, J. McCarty; Elkton, G. D. Linneer; Glasgow and Ohioville, G. A. Lowman; Duquesne, D. Reese; Hookstertown, Louis Palmer; Mount Union, T. J. Higgins.

S. H. Nesbit, editor of Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and member of South Common Quarterly Conference.

O. N. Hartshorn, President and General Agent of Mt. Union College and member of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.

J. K. Miller, Agent Young Men's Bible Society, and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

J. A. Swaney, Secretary of Western Seaman's Friends Society and member of Beaver Street Quarterly Conference.

A. L. Long, Missionary to Bulgaria.

R. T. Taylor, President Beaver Seminary and Institute, and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

C. A. Holmes and E. W. Brady, transferred to the Iowa Conference.

J. M. Bray, Sr., and J. J. Excell, transferred to the Erie Conference.

J. W. Bushong, transferred to Missouri and Arkansas Conference.

J. W. Metzeger, transferred to Cincinnati Conference.

S. F. Jones, transferred to New England Conference.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

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SUPERNUMERARY PREACHERS.

J. M. Thomas, W. McCracken, S. Lewis, S. Baker, S. J. Kennedy, J. S. Wakefield, T. Davidson, C. H. Jackson. Otis.

The Spring Bonnets and Hats.

The ladies are always thankful for any information in regard to the forthcoming fashions, hence they will be interested in the following item on the various styles of bonnets and hats prepared for the spring trade. It is said there are four prominent varieties of bonnets, viz; the "Dagmar," the "Princess," the "Maria Alnette," and the "Margaretta." The "Dagmar" is regarded as the queen of the season, which is quite extreme of the series, of which the "Margaretta" is the other. It is a cross between a "sky scraper" and a "patch," having a shallow crown, ears decidedly mullish in longitude, a pert, uplifted bow, and a small flaring cape.

The "Princess" is contracted "Dagmar," about half of the ears, bow and cape of the latter being absorbed in its crown. Taking the "Dagmar" as the maximum, the "Princess" is a healthy approximation towards nothing.

Of the "Maria Alnette" and "Margaretta," we can only say they are diminutive washlowls, regarded as great inventions by some, but like most great inventions, so ridiculously simple, nobody ever thought of them before. Should the small caps of former days, and you have an intelligent idea of their shape.

In the hat line there is also a great similarity, the styles being only distinguishable by an extra curl of the rim or an inclination of the crown. The "Patti," "Ristori," "Piccolata," "Dexter" and "Gem" are the most popular varieties. All have shallow flat crowns, and narrow rims. The "Dexter," to use a nautical phrase, is a rakish looking craft, apparently scudding under bare poles. The rim is perhaps an inch-and-a-half wide, and does not turn up at the edges. The "Ristori" differs from the "Dexter" only in the turning up of the rim, giving it a heavier appearance. The rim of the "Gem" is turned up more than the "Ristori," is much the same, the crown meeting it at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

The hats are made of Milan, pearl, English, pedal and split straws. Gimp bounds are much in vogue, plain and mottled.

The everlasting jet ornaments have given way to crystal and amber, with a decided preference for the latter. Bonnets and hats are loaded with amber, and flowers droop under its weight.

In ribbons and silks, lavender, pink and amber are the prevailing shades.

Catch Him.

The Guernsey County *Times* says: "A few weeks since we mentioned that some kind of a wild animal, supposed to be a panther, had several times been seen two or three miles east of this place. Since that time it has been seen by different persons and been run by hunters and hounds at different times, but it always eludes its pursuers. A meeting was held in the neighborhood in Ishabits, a few evenings since, for the purpose of devising means for its capture, and it was determined by the meeting to offer a reward for the killing or capture of it. The plan adopted by the meeting to raise the money to pay the reward to be offered, was to form a company, each person joining it to pay one dollar, and the reward to be paid to no person not a member of the company."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERRIBLE CRASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES FOR 30 DAYS. Many goods LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Men's Calf Boots, tap sole, selling $6.50, reduced from $7.50.
Men's grain boots, water proof, selling $4.75, reduced from $6.25.
Men's grain boots, sewed, selling $4.50, reduced from $5.50.
Men's kip boots selling $5.25, reduced from $6.25.
Men's kip boots, tap sole, selling $5.50, reduced from $6.50.
Men's balmorals, nothing $4.25, reduced from $5.25.
Men's balmorals, selling $4.50, reduced from $5.50.
Ladies' kid polish selling $4.00, reduced from $5.00
" " goat " $3.75, " $4.75
" " balz " $3.75, " $4.25
Ladies' French (muzz) balz selling $2.75, reduced from $3.75.
Ladies' goat balz selling $1.75, reduced from $2.25.
Ladies' goat balz, tip, selling $1.50, reduced from $2.00

ENTIRE STOCK AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

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fe22

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE" and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at MADRAS to Mr. Brodbin, WORCESTER, May, 1851:
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly relished in this country. It is the only relish, the most wholesome SAUCE that can be taken with the most wholesome SAUCE that can be taken with the most delicious curries."

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to their compounds, the PUBLIC is respectfully and earnestly requested to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

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NEW YORK, AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
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Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

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The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. ap17:n96

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD E. BREED,

IMPORTER,

No. 100 Wood Street.

BRITTANNIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand.
CHINA TEA SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA TOILET SETS,
CHINA SPITTOONS,
BOHEMIAN WARE of every description
LAVA CARD BASKETS,
LAVA VASES,
LAVA PITCHERS,
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties, sold wholesale and retail trade.
The largest and most complete stock of every thing in this line in the city.
Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities. ja19

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS

SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANT

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 59 Federal Street, Allegheny, and 247 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

WHITE LEADS.

Pure "T. H. N. & Co." Brand White Lead
" "Parson's" do do
" "Lilly" do do
" "Complanter" do do
" "Continental" do do
Blue Leads, for Oil Refiners;
Red Lead and Litharge;
Colors dry and in oil;
For sale at No. 56 WATER ST.,
mh11 S. W. corner Third and Market Sts.

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at low prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. fe20:n99

WEST COMMON MACHINE

STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE. oct31:n152

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ON MORTGAGES,

In sums of $500 and upwards

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PIANOS! PIANOS!!—An entire new stock of KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, which are now considered the best made. ALSO, GILBERT BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS. Price from $300 upward. Persons in want of a first class Piano are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

de21 No. 44 Fifth street.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED have removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 35 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on Carson street, Brownstown, where they can hereafter be found. Postoffice Address 835, Pittsburgh.

fe9:n88 GRIFFITH & WILLIAMS.

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather and Gum Belting of the best quality. Also, Gum Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c. Lace Leather and Rivets always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices by

J. H. PHILLIPS,
a23 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE. Please enclose a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
de20:y21 Station D, Bible House N. Y. city.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Setting Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and our manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja21:n87

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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also Importers and Dealers in Pig Tin, Ingot Copper, Tin Plates, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIFTH STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. se26:d6wT

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Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:n92

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Full information, with the highest testimonials, also, a Book on *Special Diseases*, in a sealed envelope, sent free. *Be sure and send for this book and read it!* for, as advertising physicians are generally impostors, without reference, it will not be answered. Address, with a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond street, New York.

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OF YOUTH AND EARLIEST MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physical Errors of Youth, Premature Decay, Abuse, and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new Methods of treatment adopted by the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jal1:n94wT

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CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR

Petroleum Lubricating Oils

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,

HEAD-LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL & WHEEL GREASE.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and Its Products,

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HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

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Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil, | Dark Machinery Oil,
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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville. Office and Warehouse, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my18:n93

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fe7:n91 PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 86 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county, Pa., situate about four miles from the city on the Washington Pike. The improvements are a large two story brick Dwelling House with 12 rooms, a two-story Spring House, a

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGES

COURT REPORTS.

District Court.

Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

J. H. Baldwin, Esq., presented a certificate of J. B. D. Meeds, Secretary of Dollar Savings Bank, setting forth that at a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Bank, held on the 8th instant, Robert C. Loomis having received seventeen votes, and Ormsby Phillips thirteen votes, were elected Trustees in place of John Orr and William Douglass, whose seats had been declared vacant at a previous meeting of the Board. The Court ordered the publication of the election for one week, with leave to Mr. Baldwin, as Solicitor of the Bank, to move for its confirmation.

COAL DIGGERS VS. PIT OWNER.

Daniel Sweeny vs. N. J. Bigley. Plaintiff represented that he is employed with defendant to dig coal in his coal pit at the rate of five cents per bushel, the coal so dug to be drawn or hauled out of the pit in cars or wagons, which were furnished by defendant and represented as holding twenty-nine bushels each, whereas, in truth and in fact, the cars or wagons so furnished were required to be filled up, or "heaped," and held on an average thirty-six bushels and more, each, and that although by the requirements of Act of Assembly the cars or wagons should have been measured and branded by the sealer of weights and measures for Allegheny county, at least once in each year, the defendant neglected to have this done. It was further averred that from November 1st, 1866, until March, 1867, the defendant misrepresented the quantity of coal dug in his mine, in the manner alleged, and thereby defrauded the plaintiff, depriving him of the benefit and advantages which he might otherwise have derived from his wages, and whereby he had been damaged to the extent of about two hundred dollars, in which amount the plaintiff claimed the defendant was justly indebted to him.

For the defence it was admitted that the plaintiff was in the employ of defendant as a miner of coal, and that the price of digging was as stated, the number of bushels to be ascertained by the number of cars; but it was claimed that the cars of defendant were measured and branded as containing twenty-nine bushels, by the official measurer, and also that such was the capacity of the cars; that the said plaintiff knew when he entered the defendant's employ, and that the contract between the parties and their course of dealing had reference to such official measurement, and the quantity of coal for which the plaintiff was to be paid was to be ascertained and determined by the number of cars measured by him; that during the time the plaintiff was in the defendant's employ there were numerous settlements, and at each and every one the plaintiff ceased to work for the defendant, there was a final settlement, and the plaintiff paid in full, and all that he claimed.

Evidence was adduced, for the plaintiff that the cars of defendant, although so branded to contain twenty-nine bushels, contained fully thirty-six bushels when "heaped," as was customary, and that none of the cars had been "cut down," or the board on the inside of the cars at the slope at the top had been shaved off, which increased the capacity of the wagon, although as to this there seemed to be some difference of opinion; also that the capacity was increased by the bulging out of the end gate. There was also some evidence offered as to the screening process. It was stated that the proportion of nut coal to each car was five to six bushels, which was screened at the "tipple," in a difficulty which occurred between the defendant and his miners—the miners claiming that as defendant proposed to reduce the price of digging one cent. per bushel, he should make a proportionate reduction of the rents required of the miners for the houses they occupied—some conversation passed between plaintiff and the defendant. The former claimed pay for over measure, the cars, as he believed, containing more than the brand mark, when the latter said that he (the plaintiff) was not paid by the bushel, but by the car.

The case was on trial at adjournment, M. Swarzwelder and Alan Cone for plaintiff, M. W. Acheson for defendant. Five other cases, in all of which Mr. Bigley is defendant, are pending.

Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Before Hon. James P. Sterrett.

This Court met Monday forenoon at ten o'clock, and proceeded with jury trials.

GIVES A VERDICT.

Our readers will recollect the circumstances of a recent Allegheny embezzlement case, (published first in the GAZETTE,) a young man named William G. Harbison, employed as city clerk, being charged with appropriating from the store of James Caldwell goods to the amount of about three thousand dollars. Harbison employed Colonel Duff, the District Attorney, who, after a jury had been sworn, stated the Commonwealth was ready to proceed with the case. The jury therefore, as a matter of form, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES.

One of the Smith family, his first name William, was next arraigned on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Last Christmas night he enjoyed himself to the extent of disturbing the peace, fell into the hands of the police, and soon found himself at the tombs. He was placed in a cell to keep company with a like unfortunate, William M'Connell, who, on the principle of "first come," &c., persisted in occupying exclusively the limited accommodations in the cell for sleeping. Smith was averse to "taking the floor," and disputed possession of the more comfortable bench, the

[illegible] not paid on or before May 15, 1867 [illegible] n the hands of the Chief of Police, Carriages [illegible] whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their licenses at the Treasurer's office, City of Pittsburgh, on or before the [illegible] In accordance with an act of Assembly, approved May 8th, 1867, and an ordinance of Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed April [illegible], 1867.

[illegible] SCHEDULE OF LICENSES.

[illegible] ..... $ 7 50
[illegible] 15 00
[illegible] 15 00
[illegible] 10 00
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] Licenses issued by the Mayor's Clerk. For each additional [illegible] $1 00.

[illegible] ALLINDER, City Treasurer.

[illegible] 1, 1867. [illegible]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. March 11—8 bbls whiskey, Blair & Woods; 14 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 200 bbls flour, C B Leech; 1 car staves, Raily & Robertson; 100 bbls flour, on commission; 1 car cheese, H Riddle; 2 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 3 sks cloverseed, J S Dilworth & co; 27 bags mill feed, J Hunkle; 3 cars metal, Nimick & co; 4 sks seed, A Wells, Lee & co; 1 car barley, Pier. Dannels & co; 120 bbls flour, M Connelly; 150 do do, S Lindsay, jr & co; 3 bbls potash, D W Smith; 12 bags feathers, Mercer, Harper & Hood; 8 do do, Camp, Moye & co; 400 bbls flour, J B Doe; 12 bales wool, Findley & co; 17 bxs soap, Emil Schalk; 2 pkgs eggs, R Reid; 10 doz brooms, Gay & Wheeler; 1 car hay, 16 bgs seed, L H Voigt & co; 200 bbls flour, shoemaker & Lang; 4 cars staves, Raily & Robertson; 3 bbls apples, Gwaltney & Kennedy; 2 bbls seed, 2 bgs onions, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 12 bbls apples, 1 car barley, Culp & Shepard; 20 bbls apples, Sturgeon & Bro; 6 pkgs butter and eggs, 1 do lard, Hamilton & Wolfe; 15 bbls pearls, Dilthey & Son; 90 bbls paper, F Schilling; 4 bbls lard, J Floyd & co; 1 box butter, R Robson & co; 120 half bbls flesh, Watt & Wilson.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 11—9 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, Voigt & co; 30 bbls whiskey, Blair & Woods; 2 bgs seed, Arbuckles & co; 6 sacks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 20 pieces mest, 3 kegs lard, Hamilton & Wolfe; 1 bbl do, Wm Miller & co; 1 car hay, W J Steel & Bro; 25 pkgs wooden ware, Little, Baird & Patton; 54 sks rags, Markle & co; 2 bbls butter, S H Watson; 2 sks oats, Sarah Wilson; 1 bbl oil, Johnston & Painter; 5 do do, J K Barbour & co; 1 car mail, Z Walkwright; 35 pkgs chairs, Lemon & Weiser; 15 do do, Manier, Close & co; 30 do do, Hammer & Dauler.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R.R. March 11,—30 bales cotton, Kennedy, Gibbs & co; 100 bbls flour, Mc Cullough & Scott & co; 20 sks corn, Meanor, Harper & Hood; 2 pkgs butter, Blair & Woods; 3 do do, 3 do do, Wm Miller & co; 1 car hay, Gwaltney & Newlin; 1 car corn, W J Meek; 25 sks meal, Jas Lippincott; 2 cases tobacco, G Ludwig; 1 bbl whiskey, Blair & Woods; 2 do do, Sarah Wallace; 9 hhds tobacco, J Green; 2 do do, H Dalmyer.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. March 9 pm—5 bbls whiskey, Barr & co; 7 pkgs tobacco, Smith, Johnston & Colvins; 10 bbls oil, 2 bbls eggs, 8 pkgs sundries, J S Negley; 22 bbls oil, 1 do pigment, Ullery & Negley; 5 do do, Newcomer, Goe & co; 20 sacks oats, owner; 1 bbl sugar, Reymer & Bro; 25 bundles paper, Markle & co; 15 sacks tanner scraps, A E Monson.

STEAMSHIPS.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents, BOWLY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE ONLY REGULAR LINE CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The First-Class Steamships of this line will sail as follows:

"LIBERTY"—1,250 tons, for New Orleans via Key West and Havana, Thos. A. Bain Commander, Saturday, March 16, at 10 A. M.

From BROWN'S WHARF, FELL'S POINT, At 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the days announced.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

HENRY H. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, 16 SPEAR'S WHARF.

N. B.—No Bills of lading will be signed unless company will be signed. Permits for the freight to be procured at the Custom House. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing. mch9

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) TWICE EACH WEEK, BY THE INMAN LINE, sailing

EVERY SATURDAY, EVERY WEDNESDAY

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England Scotland, and the Continent of France.

Apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Exchange Place.

Or, WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Agent, 50 Broadway, New York.

oct24:m8 Adams' Express Building.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &C.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Waggons, Drays, Carts, Hacks, Carriages, whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their licenses at the Treasurer's office, City of Pittsburgh, on or before [illegible] in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved May 8th, 1867, and an ordinance of Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed April [illegible], 1867.

[illegible] not paid on or before May 15, 1867 [illegible] n the hands of the Chief of Police, Carriages [illegible] whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their licenses at the Treasurer's office, City of Pittsburgh, on or before the [illegible] In accordance with an act of Assembly, approved May 8th, 1867, and an ordinance of Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed April [illegible], 1867.

[illegible] SCHEDULE OF LICENSES.

[illegible] ..... $ 7 50
[illegible] 15 00
[illegible] 15 00
[illegible] 10 00
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] Licenses issued by the Mayor's Clerk. For each additional [illegible] $1 00.

[illegible] ALLINDER, City Treasurer.

[illegible] 1, 1867. [illegible]

PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROADWAY EXCHANGE

RESTAURANT,

104 CORNER FIFTH AND SMITHFIELD STS. 104

Ladies' Dining Rooms 2d Story.

FRESH CAN OYSTERS AND GAME of al kinds on hand.

[illegible] VIERHELLER, } Proprietors
de3:n6 H. VIERHELLER.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—PURE CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE made from Catawba grapes, grown on the Sacramento River, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which is a fair sample of the quality of their Wine:

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30th, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare. Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

Call and try our California Champagne.

no23:m78 BOUCHER & CO., 29 Dey st., N. Y

H. J. LANCE,

SILK AND WOOLEN

DYER AND SCOURER,

ALSO,

Chintz Window Curtains and Chair Covers Cleaned & Reglazed without unpacking.

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

Between Wood and Smithfield,

my19:n77 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRIED FRUITS.

60 bbls choice half Peaches;
20 do quarters do;
14 do mixed do;
150 bush is good Dry Apples;
90 do prime do;

Just received on consignment and for sale low to the trade.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
[illegible] 17 and 174 Wood street.

10 BBLS. LINSEED OIL received and for sale by

GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 97 Wood street.

20 BBLS. CHIP RUSTIC received and for sale by

ROBERT A. KELLY & CO.
[illegible] Wholesale Druggists, 97 Wood street.

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., Near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 11, 1867. }

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 135¾; 1881 bonds, 108½; Five Twenties, old, 109¾; Five Twenties, '65, 107¾; do new, 106½; Seven Thirties, 105½. Michigan Southern Railroad, 72½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 85¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 96; Erie, 39¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 65¾; do preferred, 69¾; New York Central, 103¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾.

—The contraction of the currency since the publication of the debt statement previous to the last one, amounted to $6,937,574, of which $5,181,464 were in plain legal tenders, and $1,755,810 in compound legal tender notes. The funding of Seven-Thirties is proceeding rapidly enough to secure the conversion of the August series at maturity, together with a large amount of the compound notes. The Treasury balance is ample for all purposes, and the Secretary is in a position where he can steadily retire the plain legal tenders to the extreme amount allowed by law.

—Mr. Cisco, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, has written a very elaborate and able letter on the subject of the National finances which is attracting general attention. The views he expresses are remarkably clear and well put. Among other things, he speaks of the management of the Treasury in this wise:

The Treasury has had since the war, and has now, no fixed policy. What it means to do from day to day is a matter of conjecture; the result is uncertainty and doubt in the public mind in a degree positively dangerous, because uncertainty and doubt may some day ripen into distrust. It wishes to inspire confidence in the policy of the Government, but how simple, comprehensive, direct, plain open, and permanent. This is almost as important as that it should be wise. There is no need of any complicated machinery such as is commonly known as financiering. It is safe, I think, to assume that every scheme for such purpose that it is complicated it will work badly.

It is important that the methods of administering the treasury will be reduced during the coming summer months, and that the regulation of the greenback currency, the selling of gold, and the negotiation of long bonds for short date obligations, will be put on an improved basis, so as to secure more publicity and swifter progress. What foundation there may be for this report does not appear.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 11, 1867. }

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, there being a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though there is yet plenty of room for improvement. So far, however, as values are concerned, there are no changes worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but held firmly at $2 40 for No. 1 Spring, and $2,30 for prime Red Winter. Corn is in good demand, but is at for No. 1 Spring, and Rye is wanted at $1,30, though there are but, few buyers at anything under $1,35. Oats are in good request, and steady, with regular sales in store at 70 to 73. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 68 to 70, in wharf and track.

FLOUR—Is steady with fair local demand but unchanged. We continue to quote at $12 to $12,50 for good to choice spring Wheat brands; $13,50 to $14 for fair Winter Wheat, and $16 to $17 for fancy brands. Rye flour, $7 to $7,25, and Buckwheat at $5,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is a shade firmer, and we now quote at 15 for Shoulders, 17 for Ribbed sides, and 18½ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard 12½ to 13, and Mess Pork, $27 to $27,50.

SEEDS—In rather better demand but unchanged sales of 40 bush Clover seed at $5,50, and 2 bush Timothy at $3. Flaxseed is in demand at $2,85.

BUTTER—Is rather better demand and a shade firmer; Roll may be quoted at 25 to 30 for common to prime, and 31 to 32 for choice. There are 1,000 bbls inferior at 20, and a half bbls prime at 29.

EGGS—In rather better demand, and fresh sold at 24, and packed at 22.

HAY—Is a shade firmer, in consequence of a falling off in the arrivals, but prices from the wagons may be quoted at $20 to $22 for common to strictly prime—sale of 2 cars at $25.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged. Regular sales in store at $1 to $1 for good to choice.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; regular sales in store at 75 to 80 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 11, 1 P. M. }

CRUDE—There was apparently a calmer feeling in the market to-day, and we have reason to believe that the sales were larger than usual, and that, too, at an advance, but for reasons best known to those interested, no report was made of the sales effected at an advance. We can only record the following: 100 at 35; 100 at 35½, to arrive at 35½; 375, on the spot, at 35; 200 at 35½, packages included, and 50 bbls "amber," at 39. We also hear of a sale of 1,200 bbls, to arrive at 35½, and it was hinted that other sales had been made at the same figure. At Oil City the market is weak, the operators selling at 31,75 to 31,75. The eastern advices are unimportant—so that it will be seen there is no reliable basis on which to establish a sale in advance, and it is altogether probable that the little "flurry" which was got up to-day is soon subsiding.

REFINED—The transactions in bonded oil were unusually large to-day, the reported sales reaching in the aggregate *fifteen hundred barrels, standard test*, but we are sorry to say, prices are no better. Messrs. Tack & Bro. sold eight thousand five hundred barrels, *standard test*, and all sold on account of Pittsburgh refiners. 5000 bbls, to be delivered, 1000 each month, from August to December, at an average of 39 cts; 3 for June, at 2; 500 for July, at 2; 500 do do, at 2; 3 for August, at 2; also, 5 each for June, July and August at 28. We can also report, No. 1 for March at 27, and 500 for June, 5 for July, and 5 for August at 28, and 500, to run one thousand each month, for August, September, on private terms. The best offer to-day for *prime light straw to white*, for immediate delivery in Philadelphia, was 25, and we are cognizant of an offer to sell *standard white*, for May, at 27. Free oil is dull and unchanged.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

Fisher & Bro.	468	Jas. Wilkins	217
Brewer & Burke	244	W. P. Logan	100
W. McCutcheon	92	C. Berringer	409
J. Gallagher	670		
Total			6334

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Receipts of 4,727 beeves, 12,405 sheep and lambs, and 18,645 hogs. Beeves—The supply early in the week was pretty large, but during the week the market barely sustained itself at the figures of last Monday, in fact there were some sales of extra cattle on Monday a trifle higher, but on all other grades the week's sales were steady, with regular sales in store at 10 to 13. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 68 to 70, in wharf and track.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Money is fairly active at 10 per cent. Exchange heavy and rates firm, but the general market is quiet—sales of 2,500 barrels at $12@15,50 for white and $11@15 for Winter Red; $9,75@11,50 for spring extra and $8 for spring superfine. Wheat opened firm and advanced 2@3c on Saturday's figures; sales of winter receipts at $1,75@1,80. Barley is more active and firmer; sales of 5,000 bushels at 90c for Canada West in bond; $1,22@1,24 for do free; and $1,22@1,25 for State. Barley Malt quiet, but firm; sales of 2,000 bushels at $1,60@1,70 for shade firmer but less active, with sales of 15,000 bushels at $1,60@1,80 for mixed western; $1,80@1,90 for No. 1 do, and $1,90@2 for new Yellow Jersey. Oats—receipts of 1,200 bushels; market rather more steady with sales of 2,000 bushels at 49c for Western mixed and 50c for white. The stock of wheat is 1,141,564 bushels; corn, 1,871,333 bus; oats, 1,061,000 bushels; rye, 153,000 bushels; barley, 1,063,000 bushels; barley Malt, 18,200 bushels; peas, 24,400 bushels. Hops are quiet. Rice is nominal. Coffee is firm with sales of 300 bags in transit at 15½c for common to strictly prime—sale of 2 cars at 14½.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged. Regular sales in store at $1 to $1 for good to choice.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; regular sales in store at 75 to 80 per bushel.

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